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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

7 JORGE LUIS PULIDO-GONZALEZ, )  
8 Defendant-Petitioner, ) Case No. CV08-1005-JLR-BAT  
9 v. ) (CR07-38-JLR)  
10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) REPORT AND  
11 Plaintiff-Respondent. ) RECOMMENDATION

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12 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY CONCLUSION

13 Jorge Luis Pulido-Gonzalez (“petitioner”) is a federal prisoner who has filed a 28 U.S.C.  
14 §2255 motion to vacate or correct the 75 month sentence he received on January 28, 2008 in CR07-  
15 38JLR. Dkt. 1; CR 56.<sup>1</sup> Petitioner presents three claims for relief:

16 1) He is “entitled to a post conviction downward departure under USSG § 5K2.19” for  
17 “making efforts at rehabilitating himself.” *Id.* at 3.

18 2) He was denied effective assistance of counsel by his lawyer’s failure to argue for a  
19 “2 points down ward [sic] departure as a consequence of [petitioner’s] status as a deportable alien.”  
20 Dkt. 1 at 4.

21 3) Counsel “misrepresented and misadvised the plea to the defendant about the  
22 condition of his plea bargain.” *Id.* at 5.

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<sup>1</sup>CR refers to the docket in CR07-38-JLR. Dkt. refers to the docket in CV08-1005-JLR.

1           Following a careful review of the parties' pleadings and the record, the Court recommends  
2 that petitioner's § 2255 motion be denied and dismissed with prejudice.

### 3                                   **FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

4           On February 7, 2007, a grand jury returned an indictment charging petitioner with one count  
5 of conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine, two counts of distribution of methamphetamine, and  
6 two counts of possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine. CR 11. On February 15,  
7 2007, at his arraignment hearing, petitioner entered pleas of not guilty. CR 19. On April 6, 2007,  
8 petitioner was charged by superseding information with one count of conspiracy to distribute  
9 methamphetamine. CR 31. That same day, petitioner entered into a written plea agreement and  
10 pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine as charged in the superseding information.  
11 CR 35.

12           Petitioner's plea agreement states that "[d]efendant understands that the statutory penalties  
13 for the offense of Conspiracy to Distribute Methamphetamine as charged in count 1 of the  
14 superseding information are as follows: A mandatory minimum sentence of ten (10) years, up to a  
15 maximum sentence of life in prison." *Id.* at 2. The plea agreement further states that "[t]he parties  
16 agree and stipulate that the following sentencing guidelines provision applies to this court case: A  
17 base offense level of 38, pursuant to USSG § 2D1.1." *Id.* at 8. Also, as part of the plea agreement,  
18 petitioner agreed to cooperate. *Id.* at 8-10. "In exchange for petitioner's cooperation, and  
19 conditioned upon petitioner's fulfillment of all conditions of the plea agreement, the United States  
20 agreed to consider filing a motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e) and/or Section 5K1.1." *Id.* at 9.

21           On April 24, 2007, the Honorable James L. Robart entered an order accepting petitioner's  
22 plea of guilty and adjudging him guilty. CR 37. On January 17, 2008, the United States, satisfied  
23 with petitioner's cooperation, filed a sentencing recommendation and motion for a downward

1 departure, pursuant to USSG § 5K1.1. CR 50. The United States’ sentencing recommendation  
2 stated “[b]ased on the quantity of drugs seized from Defendant, the Total Offense Level is 33 which  
3 includes a three-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility and a two-level safety valve  
4 reduction. A Total Offense Level of 33 with a Criminal History Category of I, results in a  
5 sentencing range of 135 – 168 months.” *Id.* The United States recommended a downward  
6 departure to 75 months. *Id.*

7 On January 23, 2008, petitioner's lawyer filed a sentencing memorandum recommending a  
8 sentence of 36 months. CR 53. On January 28, 2008, the Court imposed a sentence of 75 months  
9 of imprisonment followed by five years of supervised release. CR 56. The Court also dismissed  
10 counts 2, 3,4, and 5 of the indictment. *Id.*

11 On June 26, 2008, petitioner filed the §2255 now before the Court. Dkt. 1. On August 26,  
12 2008, the United States filed its response contending petitioner's motion lacks merit and should be  
13 denied. Dkt. 6.

## 14 DISCUSSION

### 15 I. LEGAL STANDARDS

#### 16 1. Title 28 United States Code § 2255

17 Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a prisoner serving a federal sentence may move the sentencing  
18 court to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence on the grounds that the sentence was imposed in  
19 violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States. “A district court must grant a hearing to  
20 determine the validity of a petition brought under that section, ‘[u]nless the motions and the files  
21 and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.’” *United States*  
22 *v. Blaylock*, 20 F.3d 1458, 1465 (9th Cir. 1994) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2255). The court may deny a  
23 hearing if the prisoner’s allegations fail to state a claim for relief or “are so palpably incredible or

1 patently frivolous as to warrant summary dismissal.” *United States v. McMullen*, 98 F.3d 1155,  
2 1159 (9th Cir. 1996). Mere conclusory statements or statements that are inherently incredible are  
3 insufficient to require a hearing. *United States v. Howard*, 381 F.3d 873, 879 (9th Cir. 2004).

4 An evidentiary hearing is only required if: (1) a petitioner alleges specific facts, which, if  
5 true would entitle him to relief; and (2) the petition, files, and record of the case cannot  
6 conclusively show that the petitioner is entitled to no relief. *Howard*, 381 F.3d at 877.

## 7 **2. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel**

8 To establish a Sixth Amendment violation for ineffective assistance of counsel, petitioner  
9 must demonstrate (1) that his lawyer’s representation “fell below the range of competence  
10 demanded of attorneys in criminal cases,” and (2) that he was prejudiced by that behavior.  
11 *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984); *United States v. Jeronimo*, 398 F.3d 1149,  
12 1155 (9th Cir. 2005).

13 The two-prong analysis set forth in *Strickland*, applies to ineffective assistance of counsel  
14 challenges to guilty pleas. *Washington v. Lampert*, 422 F.3d 864, 872-73 (9th Cir. 2005). To prove  
15 a deficient performance of counsel, the petitioner must demonstrate that his attorney “made errors  
16 that a reasonably competent attorney acting as a diligent and conscientious advocate would not have  
17 made.” *Butcher v. Marquez*, 758 F.2d 373, 376 (9th Cir. 1985); *see also Jeronimo*, 398 F.3d at  
18 1155. To prove prejudice, the petitioner must demonstrate that “there is a reasonable probability  
19 that, but for counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been  
20 different.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694.

21 In the context of a plea bargain, the prejudice requirement is met by showing that, but for  
22 counsel’s alleged errors, the petitioner would have rejected the plea offer. *See Weaver v.*  
23 *Palmateer*, 455 F.3d 958, 967 (9th Cir. 2006). Courts considering ineffective counsel claims

1 “indulge a strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable  
2 professional assistance.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689; *Jeronimo*, 398 F.3d at 1155. “Because of the  
3 difficulties in evaluating attorney performance in hindsight, courts indulge a strong presumption  
4 that counsel’s performance fell within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance.”  
5 *Jeronimo*, 398 F.3d at 1155 (internal citations and quotations omitted).

6 A court addressing a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel need not address both prongs  
7 of the Strickland test if the petitioner's showing is insufficient as to one prong. *Weaver v.*  
8 *Palmateer*, 455 F.3d at 697. “If it is easier to dispose of an ineffectiveness claim on the ground of  
9 lack of sufficient prejudice, which we expect will often be so, that course should be followed.” *Id.*

## 10 **II. PETITIONER’S CLAIMS**

### 11 **1. Failure to Seek Downward Departure for Post-Conviction Rehabilitation**

12 Petitioner contends his Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel was  
13 violated because his lawyer did not move for a downward departure under USSG. § 5K2.19. Dkt. 1  
14 at 3. The language of § 5K2.19 expressly states that post-sentencing rehabilitation is “not an  
15 appropriate basis for a downward departure.” However, “[p]ost-offense rehabilitation – as  
16 distinguished from post-sentencing rehabilitation – can be a basis for a downward departure.”  
17 *United States v. Tzoc-Sierra*, 387 F.3d 978, 982 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004) citing *United States v. Thompson*,  
18 315 F.3d 1071, 1077 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (concurring opinion). Petitioner’s §2255 motion is not the  
19 model of clarity. However, the Court concludes that by using the term “post-conviction  
20 rehabilitation,” dkt. 1 at 3, petitioner is asserting that his attorney was ineffective for failing to  
21 move for a downward departure based on post-offense rehabilitation. *See Florida v. Nixon*, 543  
22 U.S. 175, 188 (2004) (“A plea is not simply a strategic choice; it is ‘itself a conviction’”) (citing  
23 *Boykin v. Alabama*, 395 U.S. 238, 242, (1969)).

1 A downward departure for post-offense rehabilitative efforts must be based on a  
2 determination that the petitioner has “demonstrated an extraordinary level of rehabilitation.” *United*  
3 *States v. Working*, 287 F.2d 801, 808 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002). To depart downward, a sentencing court  
4 “must establish why any factor impelling departure is present to an extraordinary or atypical  
5 degree.” *United States v. Thompson*, 315 F.3d at 1077.

6 Petitioner has provided nothing to show that at the time of his sentencing, there was any  
7 basis for a reasonable attorney to conclude that petitioner’s post-offense rehabilitative efforts were  
8 sufficiently atypical or extraordinary to justify a downward departure. Absent such a showing,  
9 petitioner has failed to establish that a reasonably competent attorney would have sought a  
10 departure based on post-offense rehabilitation, and that there is a reasonable probability that the  
11 sentence he received would have been different.

## 12 **2. Failure to Move for Downward Departure Based on Status as an Alien**

13 Petitioner next contends his attorney was ineffective for failing to argue for a “2 points  
14 down ward [sic] departure as a consequence of [petitioner’s] status as a deportable alien.” Dkt. 1 at  
15 4. Specifically, petitioner argues his status as a “deportable alien” is a “mitigating factor” because  
16 it renders him “ineligible for pre release [sic] custody and minimum security confinement.” *Id.*

17 Prior to *Koon v. United States*, 518 U.S. 81, (1996), collateral consequences of alien status,  
18 such as ineligibility for more lenient conditions of confinement, was not a basis for a downward  
19 departure. *See e.g. United States v. Restrepo*, 999 F.2d 640, 645 (2d Cir. 1993). However, after  
20 *Koon*, sentencing courts could “no longer categorically proscribe a basis for departure--unless the  
21 Commission has proscribed, as a categorical matter, consideration of the factor.” *United States v.*  
22 *Charry Cubillos*, 91 F.3d 1342, 1344 (9th Cir. 1996). Rather, sentencing courts were required to  
23 determine, “under the facts and circumstances of each case, whether the factor takes the case

1 outside of the ‘heartland.’” *Id.*

2       The Court in *Charry Cubillos* observed that the federal sentencing guidelines do not  
3 specifically mention “increased sentences as a factor resulting from deportable alien status.” *Id.* at  
4 1343. Thus, the *Charry Cubillos* court and other Circuit Courts of Appeal concluded that  
5 sentencing courts may consider a defendant's status as a deportable alien as a basis for downward  
6 departure in an extraordinary case. *Id.* at 1344; *see also United States v. Lopez-Salas*, 266 F.3d  
7 842, 846-51 (8th Cir. 2001) (holding that "alien status and the collateral consequences flowing  
8 therefrom may be an appropriate basis for departure"); *United States v. Farouil*, 124 F.3d 838, 847  
9 (7th Cir. 1997) (holding that the district court had discretion to consider whether a downward  
10 departure was warranted based on defendant's alien status).

11       Here, petitioner contends his lawyer should have argued that that his status as a deportable  
12 alien is a “mitigating factor” because as a deportable alien, petitioner will not be eligible for “pre  
13 release custody and minimum security confinement.” Dkt., 1 at 4. Whether petitioner’s lawyer  
14 should have argued this “mitigating factor” depends on the specific circumstances of petitioner’s  
15 case. A defendant’s status as a deportable alien does not automatically entitle him or her to a  
16 downward departure from the sentencing guidelines. Rather, in departing downward, a sentencing  
17 court must determine, “under the facts and circumstances of each case, whether the factor takes the  
18 case outside of the ‘heartland.’” *Charry Cubillos*, 91 F.3d at 1344. Additionally, a departure from  
19 the advisory sentencing guidelines based on the collateral consequences of a prisoner's status as a  
20 deportable alien, while permissible, is generally proper only where the difference in the severity of  
21 a prisoner's sentence is substantial. *Id.* at 1343-44.

22       Petitioner has provided nothing to show that at the time of his sentencing, there was any  
23 basis for a reasonable attorney to conclude that petitioner’s case fell outside of the “heartland” of

1 cases, or that his sentence was substantially more severe because of his status as a deportable alien.  
2 Consequently, petitioner has failed to establish that a reasonably competent attorney would have  
3 sought such a departure or that there is a reasonable probability and that the sentence he received  
4 would have been different.

### 5 **3. Misrepresentations and Improper Advice Regarding Petitioner's Guilty Plea**

6 Petitioner also contends his right to effective assistance of counsel was violated because his  
7 lawyer:

8 "misrepresented and misadvised the plea to the defendant about the  
9 condition of his plea bargain when specifically enquired by the  
10 defendant, in as much as counsel knew that defendant's whole  
11 behavior and guilty plea was structured to avoid a plea agreement  
12 that would result in a long sentence or prison time. Defendant  
invoking this knowledge and now detrimentally relying on  
counsel's advice, pled guilty. All this constitutes ineffective  
assistance of counsel"

13 Dkt. 1 at 5.

14 Petitioner's claim is unsupported. Petitioner fails to explain how his attorney  
15 "misrepresented and misadvised the plea." Dkt. 1 at 5. He provides no explanation, information or  
16 details about specifically what defense counsel actually said that led to the "misrepresented and  
17 misadvised plea." Based on the record before it, the Court concludes petitioner's vague and  
18 conclusory claims fail to establish that his lawyer was ineffective. *See Shah v. U.S.*, 878 F.2d 1156,  
19 1161 (9th Cir. 1989) (observing that vague and conclusory allegations of ineffective assistance do  
20 not require an evidentiary hearing); *United States v. Edmo*, 456 F.2d 240, 241-42 (9th Cir. 1971)  
21 (plea not set aside for ineffective assistance where defendant did not specify what his counsel said  
22 or did to cause defendant to enter plea).  
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**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons discussed above, the Court recommends that petitioner's 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion to vacate and correct his 2008 federal court sentence be denied. A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

DATED this 22nd day of September, 2008.

BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA  
United States Magistrate Judge